Summary of risk management plan for Ledaga

This is a summary of the risk management plan (RMP) for Ledaga. The RMP details important risks of Ledaga, how these risks can be minimised, and how more information will be obtained about Ledaga risks and uncertainties (missing information).
Ledaga summary of product characteristics (SmPC) and its package leaflet give essential information to healthcare professionals and patients on how Ledaga should be used.

This summary of the RMP for Ledaga should be read in the context of all this information including the assessment report of the evaluation and its plain-language summary, all which is part of the European Public Assessment Report (EPAR). Important new concerns or changes to the current ones will be included in updates of Ledaga RMP.

I. The medicine and what it is used for

Ledaga is indicated in adults for the for the topical treatment of mycosis fungoides-type cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (MF-type CTCL) in adult patients. Ledaga contains chlormethine as active substance and it is given by topical route. Further information about the evaluation of Ledaga benefits can be found in Ledaga EPAR, including in its plain-language summary, available on the EMA website, under the medicine's webpage.

II. Risks associated with the medicine and activities to minimise or further characterise the risks

Important risks of Ledaga, together with measures to minimise such risks are outlined below. Measures to minimise the risks identified for medicinal products are the following:

- Specific Information, such as warnings, precautions, and advice on correct use, in the package leaflet and SmPC addressed to patients and healthcare professionals.
- Important advice on the medicine's packaging.
- The authorised pack size — the amount of medicine in a pack is chosen so to ensure that the medicine is used correctly.
- The medicine's legal status — the way a medicine is supplied to the public (e.g., with or without prescription) can help to minimises its risks.

Together, these measures constitute *routine risk minimisation* measures. In addition to these measures, information about adverse reactions is collected continuously and regularly analysed, including PSUR/PBRER assessment, so that immediate action can be taken, as necessary. These measures constitute *routine pharmacovigilance activities*. In the case of Ledaga, these measures are supplemented with additional risk minimisation measures mentioned under relevant important risks, below.

If important information that may affect the safe use of Ledaga is not yet available, it is listed under 'missing information' below.

II.A List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of Ledaga are risks that need special risk management activities to further investigate or minimize the risk, so that the medicinal product can be safely administered. Important risks of Ledaga can be regarded as identified or potential.

Identified risks are concerns for which there is sufficient proof of a link with the use of Ledaga.

Potential risks are concerns for which an association with the use of this medicine is possible based on some preliminary data, but this association has not been fully proven and needs further evaluation.

Missing information refers to information on the safety of the medicinal product that is currently missing and needs to be collected.

List of important risks and missing information	
Important identified risks	Toxicity to mucous membranes/eye
Important potential risks	Secondary exposure to someone other than the patient
Missing information	None

II.B Summary of important risks

Important identified risk: Toxicity to mucous membranes/eye	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	Nitrogen mustards are highly reactive vescicant and alkylating agents which combines with proteins, DNA, and other molecules. Therefore, when nitrogen mustards are absorbed into body, the contacted tissue may be damaged. Symptoms of exposure to mucous membranes, such as the oral mucosa or nasal mucosa may include pain, redness and ulceration which may be severe. Exposure of the eyes to chlormethine can cause pain, burns, inflammation, photophobia, and blurred vision. Blindness and severe irreversible anterior eye injury may occur.
Risk factors and risk groups	Patients with history of allergy, with pre-existing eye disorders like conjunctivitis or with irritated oral or nasal mucosa may be at higher risk for experiencing toxicity to mucous membranes/eye.
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures: • SmPC Sections 4.4 • PL sections 2 Additional risk minimisation measures: Ledaga is supplied in a transparent sealable plastic bag, and a patient alert card is included in the packaging with the patient information leaflet.

Important potential risk: Secondary exposure to someone other than the patient	
Evidence for linking the risk to the medicine	As chlormethine is a cytotoxic, bifunctional alkylating agent, toxic effects on individuals who administer the drug, including health care workers and family members, may be encountered.
Risk factors and risk groups	Potential risk groups are caregivers and family members in close contact with patients.
Risk minimisation measures	Routine risk minimisation measures: • SmPC Section 4.2, 4.4 and 6.3 • PL section 2, 3 and 5

	Additional risk minimisation measures: Ledaga is supplied in a transparent sealable plastic bag, and a patient alert card is included in the packaging with the patient information leaflet.

II.C Post-authorisation development plan

II.C.1 Studies which are conditions of the marketing authorisation

There are no studies which are conditions of the marketing authorisation or specific obligation of Ledaga.

II.C.2 Other studies in post-authorisation development plan

There are no studies required for Ledaga.